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World Summaries

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JANUARY 25, 1962

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD DRY BEAN OUTPUT UP

In 1961, dry edible bean production in the United States and 28 foreign countries was 101.2 million bags--up 2 percent from 99.5 million in 1960.

The estimate of total world production would be near 130 million bags if Communist China, the U.S.S.R., the Balkan satellites and non-reporting countries in Africa were included, but yearly estimates for these countries are not available.

The 1961 crop in Brazil, the world's largest producer, was a record 38.5 million bags, which topped the 1960 crop by 1.5 million bags. The larger Brazilian crop and increased production in the United States and Mexico, second and third largest bean producers, offset production drops in other areas of the world and accounted for the rise in total production.

North America: Production of 10 North American countries was up a total of 8 percent in 1961 and is largely attributed to increased harvests in the United States and Mexico, which were up 12 and 3 percent, respectively. Combined production of the United States and Mexico of 34 million bags represents 90 percent of the total North American production in 1961. Output in Canada, a smaller producer, was up 200,000 bags or 32 percent from 1960. The remainder of the North American bean crop was produced in the Caribbean area.

Europe: European production in 10 countries reporting was 14.8 million bags--14 percent under the 17.0 million in 1960. Production was down in all major producing countries except Italy. The French crop was down 22 percent and the Yugoslavian 35 percent. Italy's 1961 bean harvest was up about 5 percent. In Greece and Portugal, production dropped 8 and 4 percent, respectively.

South America: South American output was up 4 percent in 1961 because of the record crop in Brazil. Brazil's harvest totaled 38.5 million bags--4 percent above the 1960 crop of 36.9 million. The Chilean crop totaled 1.9 million bags--slightly under 1960. Colombia harvested 970,000 bags--10 percent above the 1960 crop of 877,000. Argentina's 570,000-bag harvest equaled the previous year's and Peru, with 790,000 bags was 4 percent under 1960. Only Chile is a significant exporter among these producers and a competitor of the United States in the world market.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries,
average 1950-54, annual 1960 and 1961

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1960	1961	Average:	1960	1961	Average:	1960	1961
	1950-54:			1950-54:			1950-54:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
North America:									
Canada	67:	67:	67:	1,097	906	1,197	735:	607:	802
Costa Rica	86:	94:	128:	287	334	330	247:	314:	422
Mexico	2,463:	3,459:	3,954:	237	382	346	5,841:	13,228:	13,668
Nicaragua	84:	97:	93:	604	494	520	507:	479:	484
Panama	54:	47:	27:	256	268	507	138:	126:	137
United States	1,416:	1,431:	1,409:	1,122	1,252	1,420	15,886:	17,917:	20,006
Cuba	95:	104:	2/ 100:	705	721	750	670:	750:	2/ 750
Dominican Republic:	40:	40:	2/ 40:	1,222	1,250	1,250	489:	500:	2/ 500
El Salvador	87:	53:	2/ 50:	770	377	400	670:	200:	2/ 200
Guatemala	120:	131:	144:	450	515	467	540:	674:	672
Total	4,512:	5,523:	6,012:	570	630	626	25,723:	34,795:	37,641
Europe:									
Austria	3:	3:	3:	1,433	1,167	1,167	43:	35:	35
Belgium-Luxembourg:	1:	1:	1:	2,600	1,600	1,900	26:	16:	19
France	351:	270:	218:	585	955	921	2,055:	2,579:	2,008
Germany, West	4:	4:	2/ 3:	1,925	1,750	2,200	77:	70:	2/ 66
Greece 3/	143:	224:	221:	560	657	614	801:	1,472:	1,357
Italy	1,130:	930:	919:	279	424	449	3,153:	3,942:	4,125
Netherlands	12:	9:	10:	2,025	2,211	2,150	243:	199:	215
Portugal	866:	842:	841:	135	131	126	1,170:	1,101:	1,058
Spain	432:	256:	256:	398	1,135	1,097	1,720:	2,906:	2,809
Yugoslavia 3/	417:	531:	506:	610	897	610	2,543:	4,762:	3,086
Total	3,359:	3,070:	2,978:	352	556	496	11,831:	17,082:	14,778
South America:									
Argentina	72:	66:	62:	776	867	924	559:	572:	573
Brazil	4,700:	6,145:	6,163:	611	601	624	28,713:	36,949:	38,492
Chile	190:	229:	240:	808	840	790	1,536:	1,923:	1,896
Colombia	217:	213:	203:	559	412	478	1,213:	877:	970
Peru	63:	91:	88:	835	902	899	526:	821:	791
Total	5,242:	6,744:	6,756:	621	610	632	32,547:	41,142:	42,722
Asia:									
Japan	142:	221:	194:	965	1,418	1,435	1,371:	3,135:	2,784
Turkey	215:	284:	294:	1,007	1,126	1,050	2,166:	3,197:	3,086
Syria	4:	4:	2/ 4:	625	500	500	25:	20:	2/ 20
Lebanon	20:	20:	2/ 20:	575	550	880	115:	110:	176
Total	381:	529:	512:	965	1,221	1,185	3,677:	6,462:	6,066
Grand total	13,494:	15,866:	16,258:	547	627	622	73,778:	99,481:	101,207

1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Alone and interplanted with corn.

Asia: Bean production in the reporting countries of Asia in 1961 totaled 6.1 million bags--6 percent less than the 6.5 million in 1960. Japan and Turkey produced 97 percent of the beans in reporting countries. Japan's 1961 crop of 2.8 million bags was down 11 percent and Turkey's 3.1 million bags was 3 percent under 1960.

WORLD DRY PEA CROP DOWN

Production of dry edible peas in 19 reporting countries in 1961 totaled 10.7 million 100-pound bags -- 14 percent below the 1960 outturn of 12.4 million. Acreage was up 3 percent.

In North America production rose 6 percent, and in South America 14 percent. It was down 23 percent in Europe, 5 percent in Asia and 52 percent in Africa. Reported production does not represent total world production but includes most of the importing and exporting countries. Output in non-reporting countries such as the U.S.S.R., Communist China, and Balkan satellites and other non-reporting countries would probably raise the production figure to nearly 100 million bags.

North America: Production in the United States, largest producer among the reporting countries was 3.5 million bags in 1961--up 8 percent from 1960, due largely to increased acreage. U.S. yields in 1961 were below average. Canadian production totaled 567,000 bags--5 percent below a year earlier. Acreage in Canada was up, but yields were lower in main producing areas due to poor growing conditions.

South America: Output of 550,000 bags in South America was up 14 percent from the 1960 crop of 484,000. Argentina's production was up 40,000 bags and Chile's 14 percent.

Europe: In Europe, 11 reporting countries had a total outturn of 5.1 million bags in 1961--1.5 million less than in 1960. France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom which in 1960 had an aggregate production of 4.4 million bags, produced only 2.9 million in 1961--a drop of 34 percent. Belgium, Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia also had reduced crops in 1961. Sweden was the only substantial producer to increase production over 1960. Acreage for 11 European countries was down 9 percent from a year earlier.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1960 and 1961

Continent and country	Average		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average: 1950-54	1960	Average: 1950-54	1960	Average: 1950-54	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1/bags 1/bags
North America:						
Canada	48	54	65	1,133	1,104	872
United States	253	298	331	1,204	1,088	1,057
Total	301	352	396	1,192	1,090	1,026
South America:						
Argentina	50	67	74	1,128	463	477
Chile	47	41	42	613	424	471
Total	97	108	116	878	448	475
Europe:						
Austria	1	1	1	1,943	1,900	2,163
Belgium-Luxembourg	15	18	17	1,887	2,972	3,011
Finland	21	21	3/21	1,276	1,143	3/1,143
France	54	46	42	1,442	1,913	1,181
Germany, West	25	11	3/10	1,448	1,800	2,000
Italy	44	41	40	616	646	530
Netherlands	69	71	56	2,615	3,451	3,082
Spain	87	75	86	503	700	564
Sweden	32	27	23	2,003	841	1,504
United Kingdom	129	47	28	1,547	2,197	2,321
Yugoslavia	20	21	21	795	1,167	890
Total	497	379	345	1,412	1,746	1,472
Asia:						
Turkey	4	5	5	550	960	660
Japan	25	43	40	1,076	1,204	1,258
Total	29	48	45	1,003	1,179	1,191
Africa:						
Algeria	20	13	3/10	425	254	300
Morocco	148	149	169	534	579	237
Total	168	162	179	521	553	241
Grand total	1,092	1,049	1,081	1,156	1,236	986

1/ 100-pound bags. 2/ Computed on basis of unrounded acreage and production figures. 3/ Estimate

Asia: Production in Japan, the major pea producer in Asia, was down 3 percent with 7 percent smaller acreage.

Africa: Pea production of 400,000 bags in Morocco was less than one-half normal because of prolonged drought.

WORLD TRADE IN DRY BEANS TOTALS 9 MILLION BAGS

World trade in 1960 totaled 9.3 million baggs -- up 9 percent over the previous year's 8.5 million bags.

This report is based on complete trade returns from 30 importing and exporting countries. Totals also include trade of these countries with non-reporting countries. Of all dry beans that moved in world trade in 1960 the United States provided about one-third.

Fourteen countries in Europe imported 3.7 million bags in 1960. Of these Yugoslavia was the only net exporter. The United Kingdom, largest of the importing countries, took 1.9 million bags in 1960 compared to 1.8 million a year earlier. West Germany, France and the Netherlands were also sizable importers.

Latin American countries appear to have dropped from imports of an average 2 million bags in previous years to a little over one-half million in 1960. The probable reason is that Cuba, formerly a reporting country, is now a non-reporting one and its trade reflected only in the total of exporting countries and not in the imports of Latin American countries.

Asian countries were net importers in 1960 due to Japan's heavy imports. In former years this particular group were net exporters. Japan's imports of 1.7 million bags include adzuki beans, mung, peyin and other miscellaneous types as well as kidney beans. All are considered edible and so are included in Japan's bean imports.

All African countries in the table except Algeria were net exporters of about 780,000 bags. Madagascar was the largest exporter of this group, shipping principally lima beans. Algeria was the lone importer.

No data was available for Middle East countries whose totals are reflected in with non-reporting countries.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: World Trade, Annual 1958 to 1960.

Reporting Countries	1958		1959		1960	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000
	:bags 1/	:bags 1/	:bags 1/	:bags 1/	:bags 1/	:bags 1/
Europe:						
Austria	--	36	4	45	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	189	279	110	200	81	190
France	134	306	108	917	135	364
Germany, West	35	840	6	430	9	617
Greece	10	121	--	150	--	61
Italy	71	170	429	7	138	29
Netherlands.....	314	251	299	317	196	215
Norway	--	--	--	7	--	--
Portugal	63	47	136	72	66	54
Spain	--	32	--	143	--	137
Sweden	--	57	--	57	--	60
Switzerland.....	--	68	--	42	--	61
United Kingdom....	--	790	--	1,827	--	1,858
Yugoslavia.....	60	38	3	248	74	7
Total.....	876	3,035	1,095	4,462	699	3,653
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	48	--	34	--	100	--
Chile	337	--	437	--	489	--
Costa Rica	--	--	--	40	43	--
Cuba	--	1,155	--	1,063	--	--
Guatemala	--	--	17	--	--	--
Nicaragua	--	--	32	26	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	4	218	4	281
Mexico	--	910	--	909	--	327
Total	385	2,065	523	2,256	636	608
North America:						
United States.....	2,156	156	4,430	67	3,137	96
Canada	71	94	102	65	--	74
Total	2,227	250	4,532	132	3,137	170
Asia:						
Burma	485	--	--	--	485	--
Malaya Federation	--	--	--	--	28	257
Japan	12	475	493	483	441	1,661
Turkey	3	--	147	--	126	--
Thailand	173	--	370	--	600	--
Total	673	475	1,010	483	1,680	1,981
Africa:						
Algeria	13	196	--	--	5	155
Angola	196	--	238	--	260	--
Madagascar	377	--	--	--	326	--
Morocco	15	--	--	--	66	--
Sudan	185	--	117	--	125	--
Rep. of S. Africa	207	173	26	119	--	--
Total.....	993	369	381	119	782	155
Middle East:						
Israel	--	45	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	2	14	7	13	--	--
Total	2	59	7	13	--	--
Grand Total of						
Reporting Countries:	5,156	6,253	7,548	7,333	6,934	6,567
Grand Total of Non-						
Reporting Countries:	1,792	477	945	518	2,088	2,764
World Total	6,948	6,730	8,493	7,851	9,022	9,331

1/ 100 Pound Bags

WORLD TRADE IN DRY PEAS
REACHES 6.7 MILLION BAGS

World trade in dry, edible peas totaled 6.7 million 100-pound bags in calendar year 1960, an increase of 300,000 bags over the previous year. This total includes returns from major reporting countries as well as non-reporting ones.

In 1960 Europe was a net importing area, taking 4.6 million bags. The United Kingdom and West Germany were the leading European importers taking 1.9 and 1.2 bags, respectively. On the exporting side, the Netherlands was second only to the United States as an exporter shipping 1.5 bags in 1960.

In Latin America, Venezuela was the most important U.S. market, taking 147,000 bags. Data for Cuba, a reporting country in former years and an important importer, was not available for 1960.

U.S. pea exports in 1960 were 2.0 million bags and made up about 30 percent of all the peas that moved in world trade. Canadian exports of 148,000 bags were 29 percent under last year's exports.

In Africa Morocco the largest exporter in this area shipped 480,000 bags down 50 percent from the 1950-54 average. Drought seriously limited Morocco's production and exports in recent years.

(Table on opposite page)

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS
PRODUCTION BELOW 1960

World production of barley and oats in 1961 is still estimated at 137 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. (See preliminary forecast in Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries issue, October 26, 1961.

The combined production is 8 percent less than the large 1960 harvest but 4 percent above the 1950-54 average.

The reduction from 1960 is in both barley and oats but the oats decline is greater. World barley production of 3,345 million is 210 million bushels less than in 1960 while oats, at 3,545 million bushels, is down 410 million. Most of the reduction in these grains is due to smaller acreage, though lower yields also contributed to the decrease.

Most of the barley decline is in North America and Africa. Reductions in oats are reported from all areas except Africa but the largest are in North America and the Soviet Union. World oats acreage was 10 percent less than in 1960 and 15 percent below the 1950-54 average.

(Continued on page 10)

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: World trade, annual 1958 to 1960 (calendar years)

Reporting countries	1958		1959		1960	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Europe:						
Austria	2	38	5	40	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg :	324	402	341	313	345	348
Denmark	128	33	104	14	--	--
France	42	275	81	299	139	285
Germany, West	28	1,050	28	1,303	19	1,175
Italy	--	--	8	69	9	121
Ireland	--	66	--	--	--	--
Norway	--	--	--	154	--	--
Netherlands	1,778	311	1,735	639	1,513	597
Sweden	112	22	39	43	16	113
Switzerland	2	82	4	67	3	82
United Kingdom	--	2,068	--	1,833	--	1,880
Total	2,416	4,347	2,345	4,774	2,044	4,601
Latin America:						
Argentina	11	--	6	--	4	--
Brazil	--	51	--	51	--	83
Chile	14	--	20	--	12	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	242	2	147
Total	25	51	26	293	18	230
North America:						
United States	1,412	38	1,909	46	1,992	24
Canada	250	30	207	39	148	43
Total	1,662	68	2,116	85	2,140	67
Asia:						
British Malaya	67	287	61	316	49	290
Japan	--	183	2	208	--	190
Total	67	470	63	524	49	480
Africa:						
Algeria	76	45	34	--	1	44
Morocco	240	10	385	--	480	--
Total	316	55	419	--	481	44
Oceania:						
New Zealand	143	--	--	--	--	--
Total	143	--	--	--	--	--
Total Reporting	4,629	4,991	4,969	5,676	4,732	5,422
Total Non-reporting ..	713	557	1,433	338	1,411	1,281
World total	5,342	5,548	6,402	6,014	6,143	6,703

1/ 100-pound bags.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1950-54	1959	1,000 acres	Average 1950-54	1959	1961 1/	Average 1950-54	1959	1961 1/
North America:									
Canada	7,916	8,289	7,360	28.9	27.2	28.1	228,400:	225,550:	207,036:
Mexico	573	605	605	13.2	13.7	14.0	7,554:	8,270:	8,500:
United States	10,173	14,918	13,939	27.8	28.3	30.9	283,026:	422,383:	431,309:
Estimated total 5/	18,660	23,810	21,900	27.8	27.6	29.5	519,000:	656,000:	647,000:
Europe:									
Austria	363	441	517	36.6	42.2	52.3	13,288:	18,620:	27,050:
Belgium	213	272	259	58.0	67.3	67.8	12,344:	18,300:	17,570:
Denmark	1,390	1,858	1,868	64.4	57.8	68.8	89,450:	107,380:	128,600:
Finland	358	576	525	497	38.5	38.5	10,904:	15,230:	20,200:
France	2,713	4,914	5,161	32.9	46.1	50.9	89,372:	226,480:	262,500:
Germany, West	1,733	2,350	2,421	47.5	55.6	61.1	82,320:	130,600:	147,900:
Greece	522	456	448	20.0	21.9	24.1	10,424:	10,000:	10,800:
Ireland	174	333	328	51.2	63.5	61.9	8,910:	21,140:	20,300:
Italy	619	546	535	21.1	23.4	19.9	13,057:	12,800:	10,650:
Netherlands	183	179	170	253	60.4	68.9	11,048:	12,330:	13,370:
Norway	164	348	358	379	44.8	40.2	7,350:	13,980:	18,350:
Portugal	380	339	296	344	14.8	9.0	5,620:	3,040:	2,230:
Spain	3,903	3,706	3,422	3,410	22.8	25.4	88,830:	94,160:	71,650:
Sweden	352	783	798	885	42.2	39.1	14,850:	30,640:	38,900:
Switzerland	53	62	63	72	48.7	56.1	2,581:	3,480:	3,850:
United Kingdom	2,051	3,059	3,372	3,831	48.9	61.3	100,326:	187,410:	198,000:
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	15,190	20,250	20,570	22,150	36.9	44.7	48.1	561,000:	905,000:
Europe 5/:									
Bulgaria	630	661	726	26.8	33.1	31.4	16,900:	21,900:	22,800:
Czechoslovakia	1,556	1,655	1,750	33.5	40.7	45.7	52,100:	67,400:	80,000:
Germany, East	702	875	960	38.2	51.8	57.3	26,800:	45,300:	55,000:
Hungary	1,080	1,336	1,256	1,289	37.6	36.1	29,500:	50,200:	45,300:
Poland	2,072	1,592	1,780	24.3	30.1	32.3	50,400:	47,900:	57,500:
Romania	1,235	715	657	15.8	28.8	28.3	19,500:	20,600:	18,600:
Yugoslavia	--	934	897	939	28.3	27.1	16,600:	26,400:	24,300:
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	8,300	7,780	8,040	8,050	25.8	36.0	37.9	280,000:	305,000:
Europe 5/:									
Estimated total all Europe 5/	23,490	28,030	28,610	30,200	33.0	42.3	45.3	775,000:	1,185,000:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/									
22,500	23,700	30,000	28,500	15.6	16.0	17.5	350,000:	380,000:	525,000:

[illegible]

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	10,813	11,391	11,147	11,583	38.6	36.7	40.9	28.8	417,429	417,933	456,134	333,907
Mexico	206	235	272	—	18.2	17.9	22.1	—	3,759	4,200	6,000	6,000
United States	37,928	27,793	26,646	24,077	33.9	37.8	43.4	42.1	1,285,417	1,052,059	1,155,312	1,012,855
Estimated total 6/	48,950	39,420	38,070	35,930	34.9	37.4	42.5	37.7	1,707,000	1,474,000	1,617,000	1,353,000
Europe:												
Austria	539	403	397	384	44.8	53.2	59.4	59.1	24,156	21,460	23,600	22,700
Belgium	405	351	347	335	80.2	82.9	89.3	89.3	32,462	29,100	31,000	29,900
Denmark	647	504	489	484	90.8	77.6	95.9	86.8	58,740	39,130	46,900	42,025
Finland	1,143	1,139	1,212	1,169	47.1	42.1	63.0	57.5	53,801	47,970	76,400	67,200
France	5,596	3,715	3,526	3,512	43.3	52.2	53.4	49.0	242,298	194,000	188,400	172,000
Germany, West	2,681	2,005	1,847	1,787	67.3	70.1	81.2	73.8	180,322	140,470	150,000	131,800
Greece	365	319	315	319	26.2	30.1	32.4	32.9	9,558	9,600	10,200	10,500
Ireland	613	462	425	370	63.2	72.0	68.9	71.1	38,744	33,250	29,300	26,300
Italy	1,140	1,017	1,010	1,055	32.9	36.6	29.4	36.3	37,516	37,250	29,700	38,300
Luxembourg	52	—	40	—	50.0	—	75.0	—	2,602	—	3,000	—
Netherlands	368	309	282	305	87.5	71.2	94.4	95.0	32,210	22,000	26,630	28,970
Norway	187	160	161	158	62.7	50.6	73.9	75.9	11,726	8,100	11,900	12,000
Portugal	774	751	747	693	12.2	8.1	5.7	6.1	9,424	6,120	4,230	4,260
Spain	1,520	1,396	1,379	1,359	23.2	27.6	21.5	23.9	35,306	38,580	29,700	32,500
Sweden	1,215	1,325	1,378	1,404	47.8	41.2	58.8	67.3	58,124	54,600	81,000	94,500
Switzerland	64	39	35	37	77.3	85.1	86.3	82.4	4,946	3,320	3,020	3,050
United Kingdom	2,854	2,032	1,974	1,737	65.4	75.3	73.0	77.7	186,774	153,090	144,060	135,000
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	20,160	15,970	15,560	15,160	50.6	52.6	57.2	56.4	1,020,000	840,000	890,000	855,000
Bulgaria												
Czechoslovakia	397	446	447	—	27.7	32.1	30.6	—	11,000	14,300	13,700	—
Germany, East	1,380	1,250	1,245	—	44.2	52.0	56.2	—	61,000	65,000	70,000	—
Hungary	1,352	1,013	890	—	56.7	62.4	73.0	—	76,600	63,200	65,000	—
Poland	355	420	350	273	31.0	41.9	40.0	36.6	11,000	17,600	14,000	10,000
Rumania	4,130	4,200	4,055	—	35.8	46.9	46.9	—	148,000	172,200	190,000	—
Yugoslavia	1,175	741	670	—	22.9	29.3	29.2	—	26,900	21,700	19,600	—
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,730	8,950	8,530	8,340	36.5	43.0	46.9	46.8	355,000	385,000	400,000	370,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/ ...												
	29,890	24,920	24,090	23,500	46.0	49.2	53.5	53.0	1,375,000	1,225,000	1,290,000	1,245,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	40,000	35,400	31,500	31,000	20.9	21.2	23.8	22.3	835,000	750,000	750,000	690,000
Asia:												
Syria	22	15	10	--	24.3	20.0	20.0	--	535	300	200	--
Turkey	808	900	976	949	30.9	30.6	35.3	29.1	24,958	27,500	34,500	27,600
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,000	--	--	--
Japan	208	193	195	202	47.6	61.9	56.8	59.2	9,910	11,950	11,080	11,950
Estimated total 6/	4,400	4,680	4,850	4,930	25.0	22.4	22.7	20.3	110,000	105,000	110,000	100,000
Africa:												
Algeria	428	144	165	--	20.9	14.6	20.6	--	8,940	2,100	3,400	1,500
Morocco	145	55	50	65	28.3	15.5	21.0	15.4	4,103	850	1,050	1,000
Tunisia	59	--	--	--	18.2	--	--	--	1,074	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa	365	--	--	--	15.9	--	--	--	5,800	9,000	--	--
Estimated total 6/	1,040	830	820	820	20.2	18.1	18.3	18.3	21,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,655	1,971	1,896	--	34.0	34.3	30.6	--	56,284	67,700	58,100	50,000
Chile	238	273	302	297	28.6	28.7	28.1	27.9	6,800	7,840	8,500	8,300
Uruguay	145	97	198	--	19.4	15.5	22.2	--	2,816	1,500	4,400	--
Estimated total 6/	2,090	2,430	2,480	2,270	32.1	32.9	30.2	28.6	67,000	80,000	75,000	65,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,325	3,000	3,637	3,600	18.2	19.5	26.2	20.8	42,252	58,500	95,250	75,000
New Zealand	37	34	39	33	62.4	67.1	65.0	--	2,308	2,280	2,535	--
Total Oceania	2,362	3,034	3,676	3,633	18.9	20.0	26.6	21.3	44,560	60,780	97,785	77,225
Estimated world total 6/	128,730	110,710	105,490	102,080	32.3	33.5	37.5	34.7	4,160,000	3,710,000	3,955,000	3,545,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1961 and end early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre is calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions. Include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

North America's total barley and oats production is well below average, mainly because of substantially reduced U.S. oats acreage and low yields in Canada. Even at the low level of the 1961 harvest, however, North America accounts for 25 percent of world production of these grains. Barley production was 525 million bushels, 19 percent less than a year earlier.

Canada's crop of 123 million bushels is the smallest since 1949. Acreage was 1.8 million acres below the 1950-54 average and yields were much below average. U.S. production of 393 million bushels was considerably above average because of above-average acreage and yields.

Oats production of 1,353 million bushels in North America contrasts with 1,617 million in 1960 and the 1950-54 average of 1,707 million. Harvests were smaller in both the United States and Canada. Canadian acreage was larger than in 1960 and also above average. In the United States, however, acreage was 2.6 million acres less than in 1960 and 13.8 million below the 1950-54 average.

Production of these grains in Western Europe was slightly below the 1960 total. A small increase in barley is more than offset by reduced oats production. The principal reductions in oats were in West Germany, France, Finland, and the United Kingdom.

Minor reductions in Eastern Europe make little change from last year's total. A slight increase in barley offsets a smaller harvest of oats.

Acreage of these grains was reported smaller than in 1960 in the Soviet Union. Barley acreage, though 1.5 million acres less than last year was much above average. However, a sharp downward trend in oats acreage has brought acreage 9 million acres below the 1950-54 level. Lower yields also contributed to the smaller harvest.

Production of barley in Asia is estimated to be the same as in 1960 but a slight reduction in oats, mainly in Turkey, brings the outturn of that crop below average.

Africa's barley harvest was only half an average crop because of disastrous drought in former French North Africa where the bulk of the continent's barley is grown. Oats production in Africa is small and the 1961 crop was well below average.

The harvest of these grains was recently completed in South America. Barley production is estimated to be larger than last year but oats production was smaller, mainly because of reduced acreage.

Australia's outturn was considerably smaller than the bumper crop in 1960. Yields were much below the high level of a year ago as a result of severe drought.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF MAJOR
CROPS DOWN IN 1961-62

World aggregate production of major crops in 1961-62 was about 3 percent below the record of 1960-61 and about 1 percent below 1958-59 but about equal to 1959-60.

Total production of major crops, when valued at average 1952-54 world prices, is estimated at 20 percent above the 1950-54 average. World population rose more than 18 percent in the same period.

The lower world crop output in 1961-62 was due mainly to significant declines in all major grain crops except rye. The important wheat crop, which normally accounts for over 20 percent of the value of all major crops was down about 5 percent due to dry weather in the spring wheat areas of North America and North Africa and to unfavorable winter conditions in Europe and Mainland China.

The rice crop was also down slightly as smaller crops in Asia, Africa and South America more than offset increases in North America and Europe. The greatest declines were in Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan and Burma where weather conditions were relatively unfavorable this past season.

Feed grain production was reduced materially in 1961-62 by the sharp drops in U.S. acreage, particularly of corn and grain sorghums, and the reduced yield of oats and barley in Canada and the United States. In Europe, feed grain acreage rose, but lower yields held production below 1960-61 levels.

The output of vegetable oils reached a new high due to the sharp rise in soybean production, a record peanut crop and continued large production in most other crops. Flaxseed, castor beans and olive oil were the only crops showing significant reductions from the previous year.

World centrifugal sugar production was down about 5 percent from the previous year but was still 47 percent above the 1950-54 average. Production of apples and pears was considerably below the large 1960-61 crops but production of prunes, raisins, almonds and filberts were above the previous year and citrus fruit production continued to set new records.

Cotton production was practically unchanged from the previous year and the close balance between production and consumption, which were about equal in 1960-61 is expected to continue through 1961-62, but world trade may decline slightly from the record 17.4 million bales of last year.

Tobacco production was down slightly in 1961-62 and with consumption continuing to expand, trading is active.

Estimated world production of selected agricultural commodities, average 1950-54,
annual 1959-60 to 1961-62

Commodity	Unit	Average 1950-54	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Percentage change 1961-62 over 1960-61
Wheat	: Million bushel	6,975	8,155	8,160	7,755	-5
Rye	: do	1,455	1,440	1,330	1,340	1
Rice, rough ^{2/}	: Million cwt.	2,529	3,154	3,329	3,249	-2
Corn	: Million bushel	5,345	7,265	7,545	7,030	-7
Barley	: do	2,700	3,285	3,555	3,345	-6
Oats	: do	4,160	3,710	3,955	3,545	-10
Molasses, industrial	: Million gallon	2,047	2,767	2,989	2,860	-4
Sugar, centrifugal ^{3/}	: Million s.t.	39.1	54.0	60.8	57.5	-5
Sugar, noncentrifugal	: do	5.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	7
Fruits, citrus	: do	^{4/} 14.2	17.3	16.4	17.5	7
Apples and pears ^{5/}	: Million bushel	554	631	770	657	-15
Prunes ^{6/}	: Thousand s.t.	198	219	165	200	21
Raisins ^{6/}	: do	486	576	436	552	27
Walnuts ^{6/}	: do	^{7/} 153	130	162	155	-4
Filberts ^{6/}	: do	125	174	134	152	13
Almonds ^{6/}	: do	102	144	78	159	104
Potatoes ^{8/}	: Million cwt.	3,295	3,348	3,584	3,406	-5
Dry beans ^{9/}	: do	73.8	86.2	99.5	101.2	2
Dry peas ^{10/}	: do	12.6	13.5	12.4	10.7	-14
Hops ^{11/}	: Million pounds	144	181	177	152	-14
Soybeans	: Million bushel	681	950	955	1,106	16
Peanuts	: Thousand s.t.	11,589	13,743	14,976	15,637	4
Flaxseed	: Million bushel	110	121	124	114	-8
Cottonseed	: Thousand s.t.	18.7	22.7	23.0	23.1	0
Sesame seed	: do	1,947	1,624	1,520	1,546	2
Castor beans	: do	503	539	647	581	-10
Sunflower seed	: do	4,262	5,426	6,702	6,291	-6
Rapeseed	: do	3,323	3,915	4,021	4,287	7
Olive oil	: do	1,080	1,305	1,480	1,360	-8
Palm oil	: do	1,285	1,430	1,440	1,400	-3
Palm kernel oil	: do	420	455	445	445	0
Coconut oil	: do	2,085	2,025	2,210	2,220	0
Tobacco	: Million pounds	7,811	8,458	8,658	8,606	-1
Coffee	: Mil. 60-kg. bgs.	41.0	78.8	66.1	74.7	13
Tea	: Million pounds	1,302	1,978	2,046	2,123	4
Cacao	: do	1,658	2,247	2,628	2,427	-8
Pepper, black & white	: do	110	158	170	158	-7
Cotton	: Million bales	38.9	46.6	47.3	47.4	0
Jute	: Million pounds	3,885	4,159	3,630	5,064	40
Sisal	: do	816	1,309	1,313	1,327	1
Abaca	: do	280	224	232	205	-12
Henequen	: do	254	358	373	392	5

Note: Revised. Data are largely from World Summaries issued on individual crops but some have been revised to include latest estimates. For tobacco, fats, oils and oil-seeds, tea and hard fibers, the data relate to the calendar year of the first year shown. For other commodities, harvests in northern countries in the first year shown are combined with those in the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow.

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Excluding Communist Asia & U.S.S.R. ^{3/} Selected countries.
^{4/} 1951-55 average. ^{5/} Dessert & cooking, 20 countries. ^{6/} Commercial crop only.
^{7/} 1954-58 average. ^{8/} 31 countries. ^{9/} 28 countries. ^{10/} 19 countries.
^{11/} 21 countries.

Coffee production increased sharply in 1961-62 but the crop is slightly below the 1959-60 record. However, further material increases in stocks are in prospect at the end of the 1961-62 season. The cacao bean crop was 8 percent below the 1960-61 record but still about 200 million pounds above estimated 1961 consumption.

The major decreases in crop production during 1961-62 are in Canada where drought in the prairie provinces reduced the important wheat crop to only 53 percent of the 1960-61 crop and in Europe where the unfavorable weather for the winter wheat crop was followed by reduced yields of spring crops.

In the U.S.S.R. a slight increase in acreage was accompanied by a small increase in production but Mainland China again harvested below average crops and is importing large quantities of grains for food.

The expansion in crop production in Africa in 1961-62 was held down by drought throughout the Northern countries and floods in some eastern countries. Latin America and the Far East, excluding Mainland China, showed the greatest increase in crop production during 1961-62. In Oceania crop production was lower due largely to the smaller wheat crop in Australia.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS AGAIN TO SET RECORD

World production of fats and oils in 1962 is again expected to reach a new high--this time, of 32.9 million short tons.

This would be 300,000 tons, or 1 percent above the 1961 record and almost one-third above the 1950-54 average. The United States produces about one-fourth of the world's fats and oils, and in 1962 the increase in U.S. output from the previous year is expected to be greater than the total increase in world output.

The expansion this year will be in edible, animal, and marine oils; production of the palm oils and industrial oils is expected to be smaller than last year. Most of the net increase will occur in soybean oil (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans) in the United States, peanut oil in India and West Africa, lard in the United States and Europe, and tallow in the United States, Argentina, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

The outturn of edible vegetable oils in 1962--processed mainly from oilseed crops harvested in 1961--is expected to approximate a record 14.1 million tons, exceeding the previous high in 1961 by about 2 percent. Over one-half of the expansion in soybean, peanut, cottonseed and sesame seed oils, however, may be offset by declines in olive, sunflowerseed and rapeseed oils.

Virtually all of the estimated 7 percent increase in soybean oil reflects the phenomenal rise to a new record in U.S. soybean production in 1961. Several factors encouraged U.S. farmers to plant a record acreage to soybeans. They were favorable market prices for soybeans at planting time, a higher support price, and acreage restrictions on certain competing crops.

Record crops also were produced in Brazil and Canada, and Mainland China's soybean harvest is believed to have been larger than a year earlier, despite the fact that natural calamities plagued the country for the third successive year.

Peanut oil production probably will be up about 5 percent from 1961 mainly because of the record harvest in Senegal and the near-record crops in Nigeria and India. The generally favorable weather responsible for increases in Senegal and Nigeria also resulted in good crops in many other African countries, particularly South Africa, the Sudan, Mali, and Niger. Record and near-record peanut crops in Brazil and Argentina, respectively, are attributed mainly to acreage expansion stimulated by increased producer prices. Drought, followed by above-normal rainfall in some areas, is believed to have reduced Mainland China's harvest to a significantly below-normal level.

The slight increase in cottonseed production in 1961 will result in a proportionate small increase in cottonseed oil this year. While cotton production and subsequently cottonseed production increased in Brazil, the Soviet Union, Sudan and the United States, a major portion of the increase was offset by smaller crops in India, Egypt, Mexico and Iran.

Sesame seed oil production also may be fractionally larger this year. However, increased seed production in India, Mexico and Venezuela may have been largely offset by reduced output in Mainland China and the Sudan.

The moderate decline forecast for sunflower seed oil production in 1962 reflects mainly the sharply reduced sunflower seed crop in Argentina in 1961. While acreage increased in the Soviet Union, the crop apparently suffered to some extent from drought. The estimated actual outturn is still controversial.

Rapeseed oil production in 1962 will be determined largely by the crops harvested in 1962. It is conceivable that this year's rapeseed outturn may not attain the all-time high of 1961. In Mainland China, the pressing need for growing more winter grains may again, as a year earlier, reduce acreage devoted to rapeseed, as well as to peanuts. In Canada, declining prices and slackening foreign demand for the abnormally large 1961 rapeseed crop, as compared with the relatively high prices and strong demand for the 1960 crop, may tend to discourage rapeseed production in 1962. Moreover, the large grain sales to Communist China in 1961 and prospective new sales in 1962 probably will encourage acreage expansion to grains as opposed to rapeseed. No significant change from last year is expected in the rapeseed harvest now underway in India.

The world's outturn of olive oil, nearly all produced in the Mediterranean Basin, will be moderately lower in 1962 mainly because of smaller 1961 olive crops in Spain, Italy and Tunisia. The reductions in these countries more than offset olive production increases in Greece, Turkey and Libya. Southern Europe, with the exception of Greece and Portugal, experienced a physiological off-year decline in 1961, following two successive years of large olive crops.

Commodity	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 2/:										
Cottonseed.....	1,830	2,070	2,075	2,135	2,030	1,985	2,225	2,305	2,330	2,375
Peanut.....	1,775	1,890	2,025	2,155	2,270	2,510	2,520	2,185	2,430	2,585
Soybean.....	2,055	2,235	2,525	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,770	4,050
Sunflower seed.....	965	1,100	865	1,415	1,565	1,365	1,890	1,575	1,955	1,845
Repeased.....	1,035	1,005	1,200	1,095	1,255	1,240	1,235	1,265	1,350	1,300
Sesame seed.....	745	780	790	660	635	575	685	650	610	620
Olive oil.....	1,080	1,300	1,085	820	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,305	1,480	1,360
Total.....	9,485	10,380	10,565	11,025	11,940	12,125	13,415	13,100	13,925	14,135
Palm oils 3/:										
Coconut.....	2,085	2,165	2,230	2,425	2,435	2,210	2,025	2,210	2,220	2,150
Palm kernel.....	420	470	425	470	430	465	455	445	445	445
Palm.....	1,285	1,375	1,360	1,380	1,400	1,405	1,430	1,440	1,400	1,400
Babassu kernel.....	51	45	53	40	51	56	54	54	55	55
Total.....	3,841	4,055	4,068	4,315	4,316	4,136	3,964	4,149	4,120	4,050
Industrial oils 2/:										
Linseed.....	1,010	1,030	975	1,085	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,060	1,010
Castor bean.....	210	210	215	215	250	240	230	275	250	300
Oiticica.....	10	6	13	14	11	8	15	14	16	13
Tung.....	123	123	105	101	145	150	141	135	128	125
Perilla.....	5	6	4	5	3	3	5	7	6	7
Total.....	1,358	1,375	1,312	1,420	1,814	1,501	1,516	1,506	1,460	1,455
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content).....	3,650	3,875	3,870	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,300	4,250
Lard 4/.....	3,175	3,440	3,475	3,650	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,040	4,200
Tallow and grease.....	2,530	2,825	2,970	3,265	3,265	3,250	3,400	3,495	3,450	3,500
Total.....	9,355	10,140	10,315	10,845	10,925	11,200	11,570	11,745	11,790	11,950
Marine oils:										
Whale.....	440	455	420	425	440	435	415	425	450	450
Sperm whale.....	80	80	100	120	110	135	130	120	130	140
Fish (including liver).....	470	520	540	565	485	515	575	565	670	680
Total.....	990	1,055	1,060	1,110	1,035	1,085	1,120	1,110	1,250	1,270
Estimated world total.....	25,029	27,005	27,320	28,715	30,030	30,047	31,585	31,610	32,545	32,860

1/ The years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil, or fat, was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Estimates of U. S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 3/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 4/ Relates to rendered lard only in most countries.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Although production in the Middle East is expected to be up, due largely to new trees coming into production in Turkey, Northern Africa's 1962 oil outturn will be substantially lower as a result of an off-year decline accentuated by a severe drought, notably in Tunisia. An exception in Africa is Libya, where an on-year coupled with good rains resulted in a bumper olive crop.

A moderate decline is foreseen in the palm oils this year. Coconut oil production is forecast lower mainly because of expected continued decline in the Philippine's copra output. This decline is attributed to reduced rainfall in the producing areas of the Philippines during 1961. Production in Malaya likewise may decline. The outturn in Indonesia may increase and Ceylon's production should be high because of abundant rainfall there, but the increase in these countries is unlikely to offset the decline expected for the Philippines.

Palm oil and palm kernel oil production normally varies only slightly from year to year. Increasingly larger oil palm acreages are coming into production in the Western area of the Congo. However, if transportation difficulties continue to hamper movement to port and, in turn, curtail exports, incentive to expand production will dwindle. Moreover, reports indicate that recent heavy floods in the Congo have reduced palm oil production. Normal or slightly better than normal production in other major producing areas--West Africa, Indonesia and Malaya--may offset any decline in the Congo.

Production of industrial oils this year is expected to be the lowest since 1956, with virtually all of the decline in linseed oil. World production of flaxseed in 1961 was down almost 10 percent from 1960 chiefly because of the sharply reduced crops in the United States and Canada--reductions caused by smaller acreages and drought. Even though the Argentine crop may be somewhat larger than the 28 million bushels indicated by the first estimate, the increase from a year earlier will only partially offset the decline in North America.

Castor oil production may rise in 1962 from the reduced output of 1961. Larger castor bean crops are forecast for both Brazil and India this year.

Tung oil output probably will decline in 1962. Argentine oil from nuts harvested in 1961 will be sharply below last year's outturn. And, availabilities to the Free World from Mainland China are not expected to increase from the limited quantities available in 1961.

Production of animal fats in 1962 is expected to continue the steady upward trend of recent years. Lard output should increase as hog slaughter in both North America and Europe is expected to be about 5 percent larger than in 1961. The expected increase in tallow production stems from the forecast of increased cattle slaughter in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

Assuming continuance of a high level of milk production, butter output in 1962 may be only slightly below the 1961 postwar record. Heavy stocks of butter in numerous countries at the beginning of 1962, depressed prices, and severely limited export outlets, however, will tend to encourage diversion of milk from the manufacture of butter to other uses.

Production of marine oils in 1962 will increase only slightly from the record of last year. Fish oil output in Peru and the Republic of South Africa will continue to expand, but much more slowly. Excluding the Antarctic, increased whaling operations by Japan and the Soviet Union will probably result in a slightly larger world outturn of sperm oil.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

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